DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 407 700 EA 028 284

TITLE	Guide to Education and Training in Scotland.
INSTITUTION	British Council, Edinburgh (Scotland).
PUB DATE	96
NOTE	64p.; Photographs may not reproduce clearly.
PUB TYPE	Reports - Descriptive (141)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Compulsory Education; Educational Resources; Elementary Secondary Education; Foreign Countries; *Governance; *Government School Relationship; Higher Education; *National Curriculum; Preschool Education; Public Policy; *Public Schools; *School Administration; Vocational Education
IDENTIFIERS	*Scotland

ABSTRACT

Scotland is known for its high standards in education and training at all levels. This guide offers an overview of how education and training is managed in Scotland. It contains information on the different sectors in education, progressing from preschool to higher education; a summary of the way in which education in Scotland is funded, managed, and evaluated by the central government and local education authorities; detailed information on the role and responsibilities of the educational agencies; and full contact information for the 46 further education colleges and 23 higher education institutions. (LMI)

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Guide to Education and Training in Scotland

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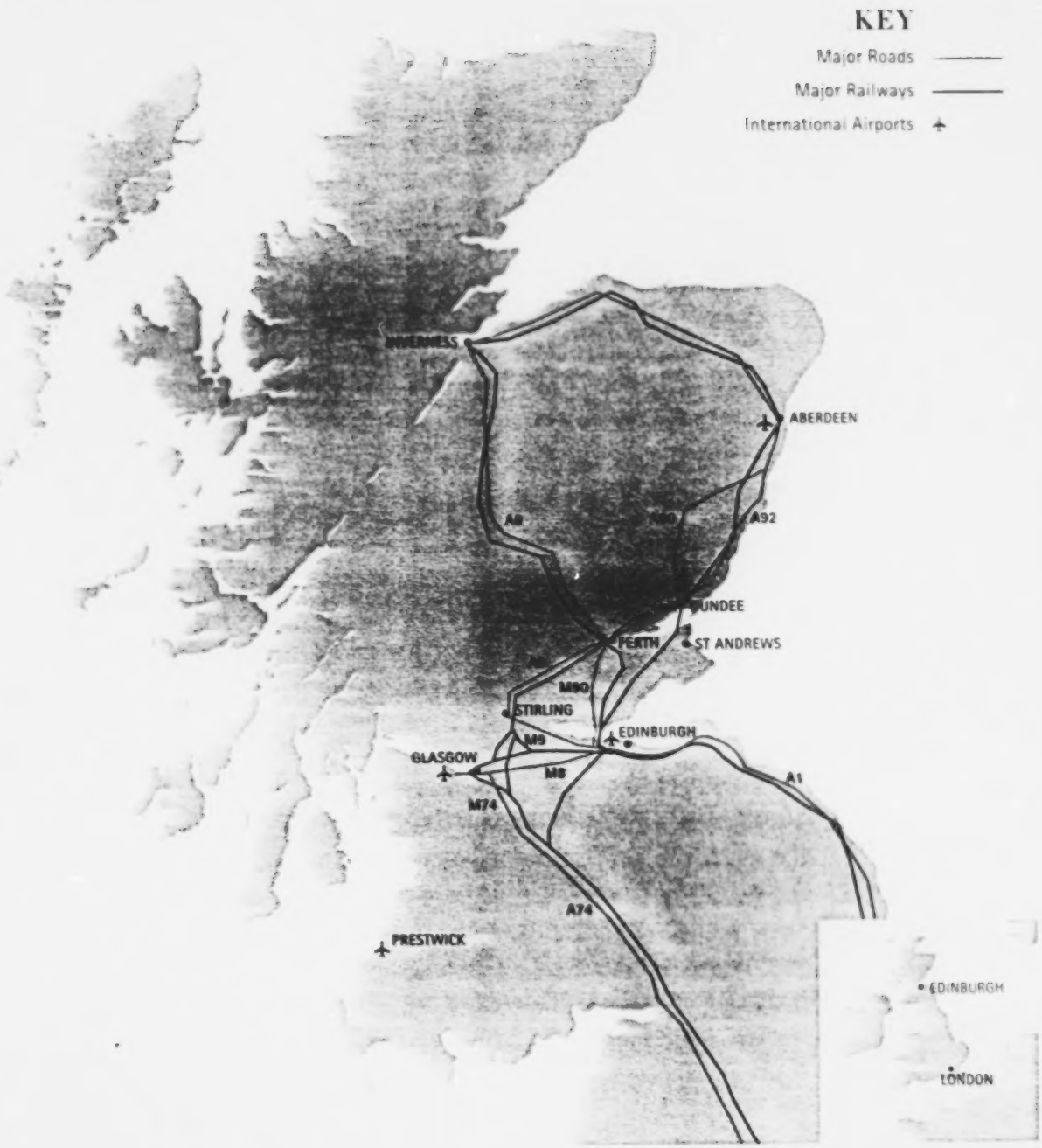

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Introduction

Scotland is known for its high standards in education and training at all levels. It is a country which has produced inventors, scientists, economists, political theorists and architects and it continues to value the distinctive features of the educational system – breadth, rigour, accessibility and pragmatism. The system produces above all people who are both realistic and creative. Increasingly international in its outreach and links, this guide to education and training in Scotland aims to define the structure and framework of our education system.

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The guide includes:

- **Information on the different sectors in education, progressing from pre-school to higher education level**
- **A summary of the way in which education in Scotland is funded, managed and evaluated, centrally by government and locally by education authorities**
- **Detailed information on the role and responsibilities of the educational agencies - these are the non-school organisations involved in developments in education**
- **Full listings with contact numbers for the 46 further education colleges and 23 higher education institutions (including the 13 universities).**

It is intended to provide the reader with an overall view of how we manage our education and training provision in Scotland. For specialised information on a particular issue, contact should be made with the appropriate agency, government department or institution.

We hope that this guide will assist you with preliminary enquiries so that Scotland and Scottish institutions and agencies may be able to meet a wide range of needs and demands. It has been our tradition to do so with great success in the past.

Kilchurn Castle, Loch Awe

Edinburgh

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Some Information on Scotland

Scotland has a reputation for education spanning almost six centuries, since its first university was founded in 1411. The country has leading industrial and commercial centres, yet its spectacular scenery and many-filled opportunities for both cultural and outdoor pursuits attract tourists from all over the world. .

Some Famous Scots

David Hume, 1711-76 - philosopher. Adam Smith, 1723-90 - economist. James Watt, inventor of the steam engine in 1769. David Livingstone, 1813-73 - explorer. Andrew Carnegie, 1835-1919 - entrepreneur and philanthropist. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone in 1876. Alexander Fleming, discoverer of penicillin in 1929. Sir James Black, invented beta blockers (Nobel Prize for Medicine, 1988).

Industry and Commerce

Electronics and other high technology industries have replaced Scotland's heavy engineering and manufacturing industries, attracting multi-million pound investments. The higher education institutions provide a vital research base for scientific and industrial developments and have been responsible for major advances in electronics, computer science and medicine, operating at the forefront of the new technologies which will shape the world of the twenty-first century.

Travelling in Scotland

Scotland is a relatively small country - you can drive from north to south in less than a day - yet the country has a stimulating mix of sophisticated city life and unspoiled open spaces. Coast and countryside are never far from library or lecture room.

Scenery and Wildlife

Scottish scenery is a captivating mixture of moor, mountain, loch, forest, river and glen. It ranges from the gentle Border hills to the rugged beauty of the West Highlands. Wildlife such as red deer, osprey and grouse abound in this unpolluted environment.

Many visitors and students enjoy the scenery best by cycling or hillwalking. Most of the scenic areas can be reached from all Scottish cities in approximately two hours.

Sport

Sports facilities in Scotland are first-class. There are many excellent golf courses open to the public at very low cost. Scottish educational institutions are well equipped with sports fields, indoor facilities and fitness rooms, and all have a wide range of student sports clubs. Scotland is ideal for water sports, such as canoeing, windsurfing, water skiing and scuba diving, for horse riding and for orienteering. Also popular are football, rugby, badminton, squash, hockey, handball and basketball.

Weather

Scotland's weather is temperate, with excellent visibility and long summer daylight hours. The climate makes the country an ideal location for outdoor activities. Scotland can enjoy sunshine in all seasons; winter snow is by no means a certainty, and is often restricted to high ground, such as ski slopes.

Arts and Culture

Although it is part of the United Kingdom, and English is the language in daily use, Scotland has its own language - Gaelic - and its own cultural identity. This is often taken to mean kilts, bagpipes, haggis, tartan and even the Loch Ness Monster! Much more important to Scotland are its theatres, museums, galleries and concert halls. Edinburgh's famous International Festival is the largest arts festival in the world.

Food

As well as being famous for its whisky made from the peaty waters of highland lochs and streams, visitors to Scotland can also enjoy high quality beef, lamb, fish, vegetables and summer fruits. National specialities include venison, salmon, seafood and cheeses. International dishes are popular in both restaurants and family kitchens.

Travel to Scotland

There are direct flights to Scotland from principal European cities including Paris, Amsterdam and Frankfurt, and also flights to Glasgow from North America. If arriving via London, there is a regular connecting service with flights lasting one hour. You can reach Scotland in 4 hours by train from London.

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The Management of Education and Training in Scotland

The Scottish Office Education Department is concerned with the administrative and legislative aspects of education, the funding of education, the monitoring of educational quality and the production of statistics.

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Central Government

Public sector education in Scotland is a partnership between central and local government. The Secretary of State for Scotland is responsible to Parliament for the overall supervision and development of the service. He delegates direct day-to-day responsibility, however, to the Minister for Education, and exercises his functions through the Scottish Office Education Department (SOED) which has its headquarters in Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland.

Administration

The direct supervision of the system within Scotland has been significant in enabling it to develop uniquely to meet Scotland's educational needs. Post-school education (further and higher) is the direct responsibility of SOED, and there is a close working relationship between the SOED and the regional authorities which are responsible for the delivery of school and community education.

Legislation is shaped by civil servants closely in touch with the national and local situation. More specific developments are undertaken by a number of specialist educational agencies. *(see section 10)*

Local Government

Education authorities as part of local government provision work within a statutory framework. Education legislation for Scotland is a distinctive set of Acts pertinent to Scotland and different from England and Wales.

Responsibilities of Education Authorities (EAs)

Each EA has a legal duty:

- To see that adequate and efficient school education is provided for its area; including the provision of compulsory education for children of school age (from age 5 to age 16) and in some areas, provison of nursery schools and classes. School education must be progressive and appropriate to the needs of pupils taking into account their age, ability and aptitude
- To assess the special educational needs of children and provide special help when appropriate
- To provide school pupils with adequate facilities for physical education and training and for social, cultural and other recreational activities. They may also provide these facilities for people who do not attend school
- To provide community education classes and activities for adults as well as grants or assistance to community and voluntary organisations whose activities are educational, cultural or recreational.

Many authorities have a policy of actively developing pre-school provision and out of school care.

Primary school pupils busy with class work

The Structure of the Education Authority

There are 12 education authorities in Scotland covering nine regional and three island areas, each one must appoint its own Education Committee and Director of Education. The Director of Education will usually head a number of Education Officers with special responsibilities. Larger authorities may be organised into territorial divisions headed by a Divisional Education Officer. The EA is responsible for the employment of teachers and other staff. It is also free to decide how schools will be staffed subject to the national contractual agreements with teachers' unions and others.

The Education Directorate have a number of key responsibilities in supporting the policies and decisions of the Education Committee. These include:

- Strategic planning
- Policy preparation
- Policy implementation
- Quality Assurance
- Accountability
- Support and development
- Monitoring, evaluation and review.

The Authority usually appoints its own specialist advisers on the curriculum and other educational matters. It also employs educational psychologists, school attendance staff and others.

The Director of Education or his representative will be pleased to provide further information about educational provision in his or her area.

Key Features of Administration

- Uniqueness of Scottish education within the United Kingdom
- Dialogue between national and local administration
- Strong central guidance with consultation throughout the system.

Funding

Education is one of the most expensive services provided by local authorities in Scotland, absorbing half of their annual expenditure. This cost is met from resources raised at regional level and from an annual grant (the Revenue Support Grant) payable from the national (U.K.) Exchequer.

The educational budget for current expenditure in each region is agreed at national level and then debated by a regional education committee and administered by a regional education department. Current costs include salaries, running costs and teaching materials.

Capital expenditure, however, on new buildings, equipment or major modernisation projects, is controlled through SOED and the funds for this are allocated on the basis of an evaluation of plans prepared by local authorities on a five year basis with yearly revisions.

Further education is funded directly by the Secretary of State for Scotland through grants received by the colleges from SOED. The funding of higher education is through the Scottish Higher Education Funding Council which receives funds from the Secretary of State and distributes them to individual institutions.

Key Features of Funding

- Established negotiating process
- Devolved nature of funding
- Institutional level of decision-making.

Sport is an important part of the curriculum

Quality Assurance

A key feature of the Scottish education system is that all school teachers must be properly qualified, both academically and professionally, before they can be appointed to a post. To ensure that this is so, and to register teachers accordingly, a General Teaching Council - the only such professional body in the world - was set up in 1965. *(see section 10)* It is now the joint responsibility of the Council and the Scottish Office Education Department, through its inspectors, to ensure that the highest standards of professionalism are observed by teachers.

There are two national examination and assessment bodies - the Scottish Examination Board and the Scottish Vocational Education Council - which both work to recognised criteria. *(see section 10)*

The process of education is judged by HM Inspectorate and by the practitioners themselves. SOED has produced a wide range of training resources, including multimedia packages to assist in the training of school managers and school board members, and in staff development and appraisal. The inspectorate publishes reports frequently and has developed Performance Indicators (PIs) for learning and teaching which are also applied by regional authorities and individual institutions. Systematic measurement of effectiveness at all levels of decision making is seen as the best guarantee of quality.

Public accountability requires schools to produce a development plan every 2 years, and submit it to the School Board, and at national level, the SOED's Audit Unit collects, analyses and publishes evidence of the performance of schools and education authorities.

The Scottish Further and Higher Education Charter (May 1993) ensures that schools and employees have information about institutions, courses and qualifications, together with advice on admissions, funding, services and complaints procedures.

Key Features of Quality Assurance

- High professional requirements
- Public assessment criteria
- Articulated performance indicators
- Public accountability.

Group working is an important part of many academic programmes

Statistics

Education is Scotland's 4th largest industry and comes second as a major employer in the service sector (64% of GDP)

GDP in Scotland totalled £42 billion in 1991. This represents a real increase of 30% since 1981 (compared with 25% for all the UK)

The Scottish Office Education Department has some 400 administrative staff (1994) with 105 inspectors

Education is managed locally by 12 regional authorities

Compulsory schooling lasts from 5 to 16, with primary education taking 7 years and secondary education at least 4 years

70% of school pupils stay in education beyond the age of 16 (1992/93 figures)

25% of school leavers go on to higher education

15% of school leavers go on to further education

19% of school leavers enter Youth Training

Thus 2/3 of the school leaving population continues with education or training and many adults follow vocational and non-vocational courses on a voluntary basis

15% of all of the United Kingdom's higher education students study in Scottish universities, although Scotland at 5 million has only 9% of the UK population

- **Scotland has the highest concentration of further (vocational) and higher education institutions in the United Kingdom outside of London - 13 universities (14 including the Open University in Scotland), 9 other institutes of higher education and 46 colleges of further education.**

The Structure of Education in Scotland

Age – Entry Point	Higher Education Institutions		Further Education Colleges
18	Secondary Schools	Further Education Colleges	Youth Training
17			
16			
15			
14		Secondary Schools	
13			
12			
11			
10			
9			
8		Primary Schools	
7			
6			
5			
4		Nursery Schools and Classes	
3			

5-16 compulsory education

Summary

The distinctive features of Scottish education and training are:

- **Breadth of curriculum**
- **Choices in both curriculum and assessment**
- **Flexible entry to higher education**
- **Tradition of high level vocational education**
- **Civic value placed on education**
- **Parental involvement in education.**

All enquiries about the Scottish education system and the role and responsibilities of the Scottish Office Education Department should be addressed to:

The Scottish Office Education Department
International Relations Branch
43 Jeffrey Street
EDINBURGH EH1 1DN
Telephone 0131 244 5584
Fax 0131 244 5581
E-mail hj @ irb.soed.gov.uk.

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Starting off – Pre-school Provision

There is no fixed curriculum for pre-school education and day nurseries. A range of play activities is offered in pre-school education, whether in formal nursery establishments or in pre-school playgroups.

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Aims of Pre-school Education

Pre-school education is intended to promote children's thinking, help them to express themselves, acquire an understanding of the immediate world around them, improve their motor skills and develop good behaviour and sound social relationships.

Range of Provision

- Education authority nursery school or nursery class in a primary school - for 3/4 year olds (half day sessions)
- Other local authority day care
- Independent day schools with nursery classes or nursery school
- Creche facilities for under 5's - sometimes offered by industrial and commercial firms, as well as government offices
- Private day nursery - provides care from 6 months to 5 years
- Childminders and nannies - similar level of care
- Pre-school playgroups.

All forms of provision for the under 5's must be recognised by the local authority which regularly inspects premises and meet with staff who look after the under 5's to ensure a high quality of care is being delivered.

Policy and Legislation

While education authorities are not required by law to provide nursery education, many do provide nursery places for some 3 and 4 year olds. All education authority nursery schools must be staffed with a headteacher who has an additional qualification to teach pre-school children, and with nursery nurses in the ratio of one adult for six children.

Scotland has its own independent Scottish Pre-school Playgroups Association. It encourages pre-school play groups and provides support to parents who run them. The Association has a code of practice to which its members are expected to adhere and provides training, including distance learning packages for the play leaders who take charge of playgroups and field workers who provide support for playgroups.

The Role of Parents

Parents are encouraged to maintain close contact with the school. When their children start attending pre-school provision they are asked to provide essential information on health, interests, likes and dislikes. They are offered in return detailed information about the nursery establishment, its aims and activities. They are also invited to visit the groups and to help out by reading to the children, playing with them or supervising a specific activity.

Resources

Most nursery classes and day nurseries are well-resourced, interesting and colourful places. Large items of equipment (climbing apparatus, wooden bricks, painting easels) and a wide range of small items (paints, craft equipment, musical instruments) are common features of the pre-school environment. Equipment is usually located in specific areas of the space available so that the children move around for a variety of learning experiences. The local environment is also an important resource for pre-school education, allowing excursions to be planned to local shops, the park or the fire-station.

Organisation of Time

During every half-day session it is expected that all children will take part in a number of guided and "free" play activities. These would normally include opportunities to role play, to handle materials of different textures, to take part in group activities, to listen to a story.

Access to Nursery Education

There is a wide range of provision in this area in the private sector, with many of the independent day schools now providing specialist education at nursery level. The provision by the local authorities varies and is often dependent on location. The allocation normally offered to parents in the larger towns and cities is for a half day place for a 3 to 4 year old from Monday to Friday (the school week). Increasingly local authorities are being encouraged to expand their provision in this area. The numbers and percentages of children aged 3 and 4 in pre-school education continue to rise steadily.

Pre-school Provision Statistics (1993)

1	Nursery schools/classes	758
	Number of children attending	48,127
	Teachers (full-time equivalents)	944
	Overall expenditure	£56.7m
	Expenditure per nursery place	ca £1,100
	Percentage of 3 and 4 year olds attending	37%
2	Day nurseries	148
	Number of children attending	8,835
	Percentage of 3 and 4 year olds attending	7%
3	Pre-school playgroups	ca 2,053
	Number of children attending	49,504
	Percentage of 3 and 4 year olds attending	38%
4	Total percentage of 3 and 4 year olds in pre-school provision (nursery schools, day nurseries, pre-school playgroups)	82%

Nursery schools are colourful, stimulating and well-resourced environments

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School Education

Most children attend schools which are comprehensive, co-educational, and provided free of charge by nine regional authorities and three island councils. School provision is also available through the independent schools which offer both day and boarding places for pupils of school age.

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School Education

Compulsory education begins at five with entry to primary education and continues to age 16. All pupils are admitted to secondary education after completing 7 years of primary education.

General Aims of Primary Schooling

In general terms the purpose of primary schooling is to provide a broad basic education. Through reading, writing and counting, it introduces children to ways of examining and understanding their environment. It helps them to express themselves through art, music, and physical activity, and develops their awareness of religious, moral and social values.

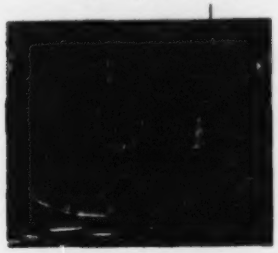
Curriculum

The curriculum up to age 14 is not determined by statute or regulation, but by National Guidelines from the Scottish Office Education Department. The Government's main advisory body in this area is the Scottish Consultative Council on the Curriculum. The basis of the primary school curriculum is a number of broad curricular areas, set in an appropriate balance. These curricular areas are:

- Language
- Mathematics
- Environmental studies
- Expressive arts
- Religious, moral and social education.

The class teacher is expected to be able to teach all aspects of the curriculum but in practice may well receive support from visiting teachers of art, drama, music and physical education.

Checking over class work



Teaching and Learning Approaches in Primary Schools

All primary school classes contain both boys and girls and cover the full range of abilities; there is no selection or streaming by ability. The approach to teaching reflects this with a mixture of whole-class, group and individual pupil techniques. The use of group methods is particularly characteristic and trains the pupils to work co-operatively as well as independently, following a programme set out by the class teacher. Curriculum integration is also an important approach followed in primary schools; linking different curricular areas or subjects to each other by means of project work, generally of an environmental studies nature.

In summary the approach to teaching and learning in primary schools is expected to pay due attention to pupils' continuity of experience from one stage to the next and to curricular progression within stages.

Primary Education Statistics (1993)

Education Authority Schools

Primary schools	2,342
Number of pupils (aged 5-12)	438,863
Teachers (full-time equivalents)	22,473
Pupil/teacher ratio	19.5: 1
Overall expenditure (annual)	£808.5m
Expenditure per pupil	ca£1,842

Private (Independent) Schools

Primary schools/departments	75
Number of pupils (aged 5-11/12)	14,513

General Aims of Lower Secondary Schooling - 12-16 years

The secondary school sets out to provide an education which prepares pupils for a place in society and which meets their personal, social and vocational needs, the expectations of their parents, of employers and of tertiary education.

Curriculum

In the first 2 years of secondary education, all pupils undertake a common course with a wide range of subjects, some of which are new to the pupils. Schools vary in their provision and the following table gives an indication of the range of subjects:

Typical	Variable
English	latin/classical studies
a modern foreign language	health studies
mathematics	drama
science	outdoor education
geography	local/environmental studies
history	media studies
home economics	business studies
technical education	Gaelic
art	social education
music	a second foreign language
physical education	computing
religious education	

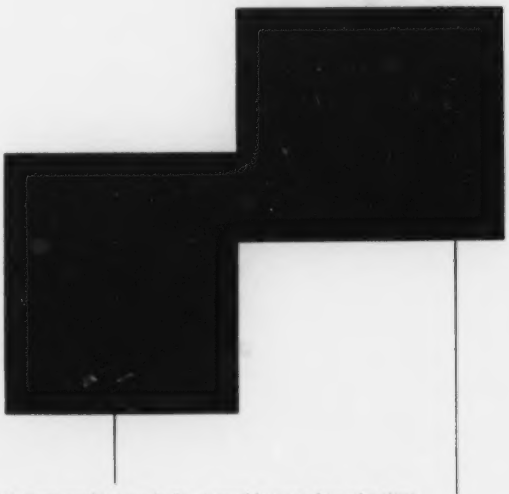
NOTE: A school's S1/S2 curriculum will normally be drawn up using the whole of the first column and one or two subjects from the second.

Near the end of second year, the school presents pupils with an options sheet for courses in years 3/4. Pupils choose courses from the menu offered which is usually a "core" of subjects and an optional element (about 25-30% of the time available), where free choice exists. An emphasis is placed on preparation for more specialised study and training, and for later life, but all pupils must continue to the age of 16 with the study of English, mathematics, a science and a modern foreign language.

Assessment and Certification

At the end of 4 years of lower secondary education pupils are eligible to receive the Scottish Certificate of Education, Standard Grade. This certificate, intended to be attainable by all pupils, is gained by examination with an element of assessment within the school itself.

Pupils in S3 and S4 can also take modules from the catalogue of the Scottish Vocational Education Council (SCOTVEC) and by completing them successfully receive credit towards the National Certificate which is a "non-advanced" vocational qualification.



Various teaching methods are used in secondary education

Private study time

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Upper Secondary School Education - 16-18 years

The aim of this stage is to equip pupils to profit from vocational training and higher education which is the next stage in their education. All 16 year olds must now be given 2 weeks of work experience in local firms as part of their general pre-vocational training. Many pupils will continue to study the same subjects studied in previous years but the level of study will be higher and the number of subjects studied for the Higher Grade of the Scottish Certificate of Education is likely to be no more than five. The broad choice remains with freedom of choice being greater than in previous years.

The most significant curricular difference is the offer of a wide range of short, modular courses offered by SCOTVEC, as an alternative to those leading to the Higher Grade and Certificate of Sixth Year Studies examinations organised by the Scottish Examination Board (SEB). Some schools will have pupils studying combinations of courses offered by both the SEB and SCOTVEC.

A new broadly based qualification, the General Scottish Vocational Qualification (GSVQ) is currently being developed. It is aimed at the age range 16-18 in schools and further education.

Certification in Upper Secondary

- The Higher Grade of the Scottish Certificate of Education, taken in the fifth year of secondary education at about age 17, is the target for many school pupils who aim to enter professions or to go into higher education. The examinations are externally set by the SEB using teachers and lecturers from higher education and are mainly written
- The Certificate of Sixth Year Studies is available for pupils who obtain a pass at Higher Grade in their fifth year and wish to continue their studies for another year
- These forms of certification are currently under review and it is anticipated that reforms will take place in the late 1990s.

(a full summary of these and all the qualifications offered by the Scottish Examination Board and by the Scottish Vocational Education Council can be found in section 10).

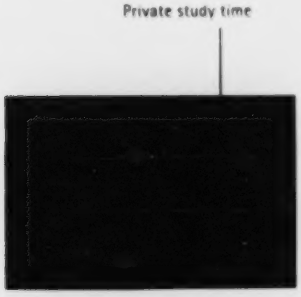
Secondary Education Statistics

Education Authority and Grant Aided Schools (1993)

Number of secondary schools	410
Number of pupils S1 - S4	245,614
Number of pupils S5 and S6	66,284
Number of teachers (full-time equivalents)	24,326
Pupil: teacher ratio	12.8:1
Overall expenditure	£956.7 m
Expenditure per pupil	£3,067

Independent

Number of schools with secondary age pupils	65
Number of pupils 12+	19,018



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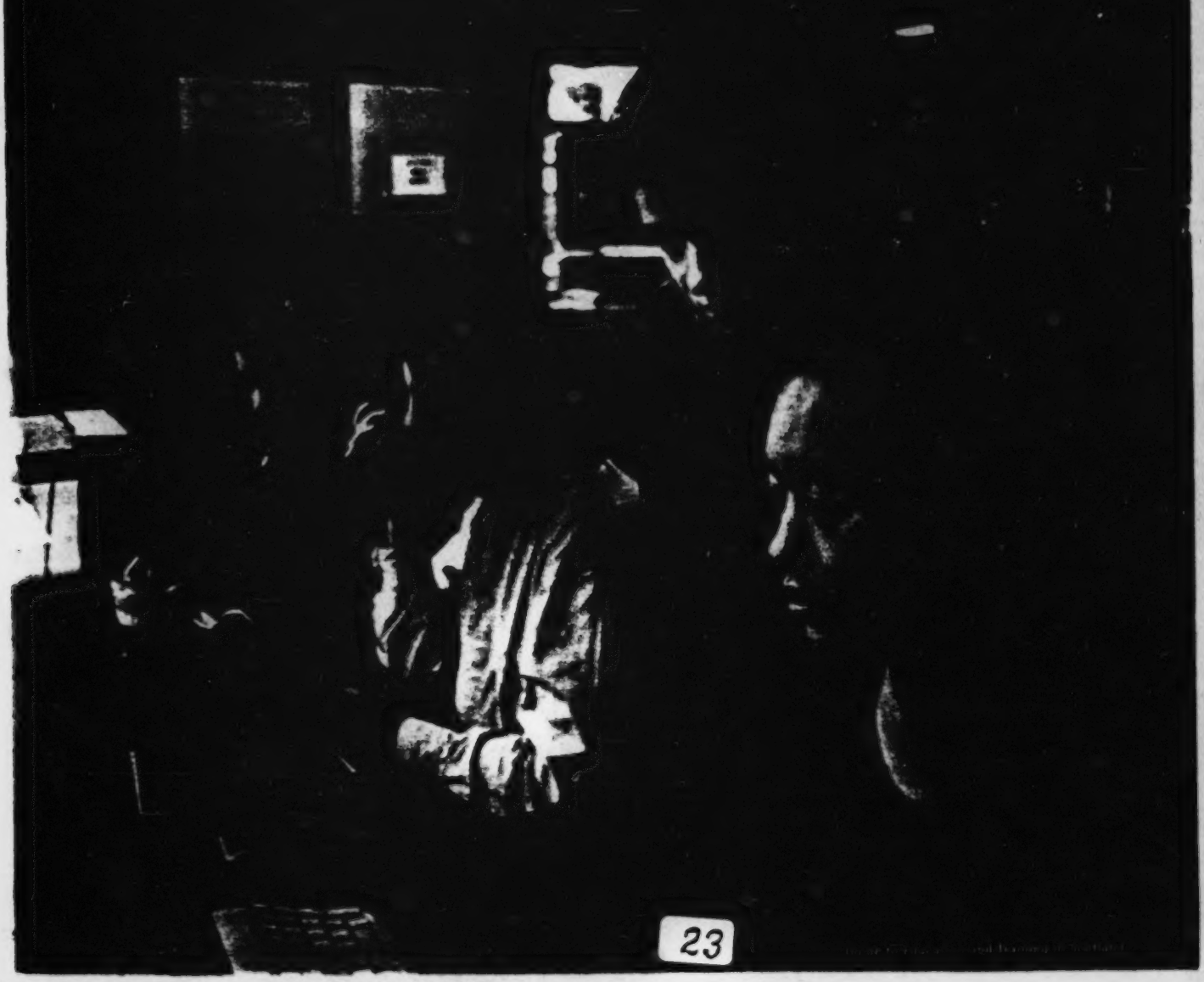
Further Education

Scottish further education has an established history of providing a high standard of education and training. There are 43 corporate colleges and 3 further education centres in Scotland. The colleges are managed individually by Boards of Management whose membership includes industrial and commercial employers, college staff and students.



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Further Education

The colleges provide the education and vocational training of around 200,000 people a year. They vary in size and in the range of courses which they offer. All colleges offer both full-time and part-time courses. Some colleges are specialist institutions covering areas such as agriculture, food technology and maritime studies. Colleges have a high degree of freedom to structure programmes of study to meet the needs of students and employers.

A Success Story

- 80% of all vocational education and training in Scotland is delivered by further education colleges
- 84% of the general public think that further education colleges provide a good education service
- 95% of recent students were satisfied with the quality of education they received at their further education college.

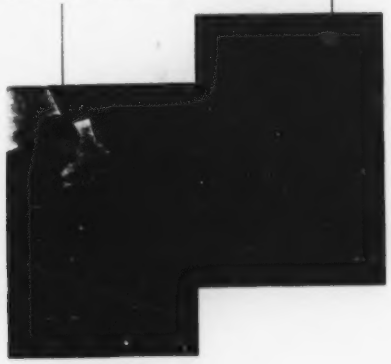
Range of Provision

The main client groups served by the colleges are:

- School leavers
- Adults in the community
- Overseas students
- People with disabilities or learning difficulties
- Public and private sector employers and employees
- Local enterprise companies
- Local authorities.

Vocational training is offered on a part-time and full-time basis

Industrial placements provide valuable practical work experience



A Typical Further Education College

- Has over 100 full-time professionally qualified staff with administrative and technical back-up
- Meets the education and training needs of approximately 5,000 individuals a year from the local community and often further afield
- Serves a wide range of client groups
- Provides a wide range of courses at all levels, offering students the opportunity to progress easily and quickly from one qualification to the next
- Offers a wide range of study options including full-time and part-time day and evening study, distance and open learning, and intensive short courses in college and other premises
- Provides each student with a high level of support through guidance, counselling, and learning support services
- Has a good range of learning, social and recreational facilities
- Provides a range of student services including accommodation services and child care facilities
- Offers a range of support for students with disabilities or learning difficulties.

Vocational Qualifications

Most of the courses offered by Scottish colleges are accredited and awarded by the Scottish Vocational Education Council (SCOTVEC). This is the national body in Scotland responsible for developing, awarding and accrediting vocational qualifications. SCOTVEC works with all sectors of industry and commerce, and with government to ensure that its qualifications are relevant to the needs of employers, flexible enough to respond to change, and nationally and internationally recognised.

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All SCOTVEC qualifications are based on a flexible system of units of study. Each unit covers a particular subject area, and requires the student to demonstrate a number of practical skills. There are three different types of SCOTVEC unit: National Certificate Modules; Higher National Units and Workplace Assessed Units. *(see section 10)*

Recent major developments in the structure, teaching and assessment of courses include:

- The introduction of Scottish Vocational Qualifications (SVQs) - competence based awards developed to meet the standards set by industry. They place emphasis on assessment of candidates in the conditions of the workplace
- Units of awards providing improved access and course choice
- Development of new assessment services, including accreditation of prior learning
- Developments in open and flexible learning
- Changes in admissions policies to enable more adults to gain places in higher education through SWAP (the Scottish Wider Access Programme)
- The introduction of General Scottish Vocational Qualifications (GSVQs) designed for 16-19 year olds in schools and colleges and also adult returners. They equip students to enter directly into a broad range of employment areas such as business administration, care and hospitality or undertake higher education courses.

Links with Industry and Higher Education

This increased choice and access to vocational training has developed in line with a strengthening of links with all sectors of the academic and business community. Most colleges now have agreements with higher education institutions which allow students who reach certain standards to progress straight on to an HE course. Some colleges are running part or all of certain degree courses. Improved links with industry have enhanced the relevance of courses. These links involve industrial funding for particular projects, tailoring training programmes for employers and student placements.

Quality Assurance

Further education colleges are aware of the key importance of ensuring the quality of their provision. This is covered by a variety of quality assurance mechanisms at national, regional and local levels:

- At national level through the role of the Scottish Office Education Department in the formulation of general policy on further education, funding of colleges, approval of capital projects and support to the examinations and further education agencies
- Through the periodic inspections of colleges by Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools (HMIs)
- Through the quality assurance system of SCOTVEC
- Through quality assurance at a local level by the college Board of Management.

Further information and prospectuses on the colleges can be obtained by writing or telephoning them directly. A full list of further education colleges can be found in the appendices. The role of the Scottish Further Education Unit, the educational agency which was established to support the colleges in various developments and initiatives is described in section 10 - Educational Agencies.

Further Education Statistics (1992/93)

Students studying in vocational further education by type of establishment and mode of attendance:

1	FE day college	
	Full time	31,867
	Part time	93,818
	Directed private study	35,765
	Total	161,450
2	Local authority evening centre	7,897
3	HNC/HND students in higher education	27,563
4	Other areas of provision in FE	10,145
5	Total number of students in FE	207,055

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Higher Education

Higher education is the term generally used to refer to courses leading to a degree, diploma or postgraduate qualification. It is usually undertaken by students over eighteen years of age. Courses in higher education are available at universities, colleges and institutes of higher education, colleges of education and schools of art.

The number of universities has increased recently from 8 to 13. The first four universities established in Scotland, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow and St Andrews all have their origins in the 15th and 16th centuries.

7

Legislative Framework

Following the Further and Higher Education Act of March 1992, higher education went through many changes, including funding arrangements with the establishment of a higher education funding council in Scotland. There are 23 institutions of higher education in Scotland - 13 universities (14 including the Open University) and 9 colleges. The Scottish Higher Education Funding Council provides financial support for 21 of these, with the exception of the Scottish Agricultural College and the Open University.

The institutions offer a wide range of vocationally-orientated courses ranging from medicine, law, science, engineering and computing to health care, art and design, music and drama and teacher training, as well as the more traditional academic courses. Many institutions provide pre-entry summer schools.

Representative Bodies

The Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals (CVCP) was formed in 1918 to represent all the universities in the United Kingdom in discussions with government, national institutions and other bodies both in the UK and overseas. It is responsible for developing policies on matters affecting the universities and also serves as an information and advisory body.

In 1992, the Committee of Scottish Higher Education Principals (COSHEP) was established to represent all the higher education institutions in Scotland - both universities and colleges. *(see section 10)*

Evaluation of Institutions

This takes place on 2 levels:

1. The Higher Education Quality Council carries out in the UK as a whole an institution-wide audit to check that quality assurance mechanisms are in place and are working efficiently.
2. The Scottish Higher Education Funding Council carries out quality assurance procedures in Scotland to assess the quality of education being provided in cognate areas in higher education.

Evaluation of research in institutions also takes place on a UK-wide basis, currently every four years.

Universities

There are now 13 universities in Scotland; their size and location vary considerably as does the range of courses on offer. The universities place great emphasis on their students being able to undertake independent study. Many final year courses for first degrees include a research project or dissertation which forms an important part of the degree classification. All universities participate in external examining whereby examiners external to the institution will be involved in the examining process to assure quality across all institutions.

Higher Education Institutions

These institutes constitute an important sector of higher education, offering a rich variety of undergraduate, postgraduate and professional courses. They have developed with a tradition of personal concern for the students and generally have a smaller student population than the universities. Most have a high proportion of residential places and provide good facilities for sporting and recreational activities. Academic standards are maintained by association with a local university, and/or through appropriate bodies including SCOTVEC (Scottish Vocational Education Council). *(see section 10)*

They include the colleges of art and design which offer foundation courses, diplomas, higher diplomas and first degrees in the various aspects of art and design. All applicants are expected to submit a portfolio of their work. There are also the colleges of education which, together with some of the University Faculties of Education, specialise in teacher training and education courses leading to undergraduate and postgraduate qualifications.

7

Courses and Certification

First Degree Courses

In Scotland, degrees are awarded for the successful completion of a 3 year full-time course at an appropriate level (an Ordinary degree) or a 4 year course at a more specialised and demanding level (an Honours degree). Degrees in Medicine, Dentistry, Architecture, Veterinary Science and in a few other areas can take up to six years in length.

In the four oldest universities, the first degree in the Arts, Humanities and Languages is called Master of Arts (MA). Other higher education institutions in Scotland offer degrees with the title Bachelor. The universities and two of the other institutions (Queen Margaret College and the Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama) have powers to award their own degrees; the remainder have validation arrangements with another educational institution.

Higher National Certificates and Diplomas, usually taken in further education colleges, may lead to degrees, in technical or scientific subjects. HNC courses normally last one year and most HND courses 2 years, if taken full-time. HNC and HND awards are made by the Scottish Vocational Education Council.

Many courses, especially in science and engineering, are of the "sandwich" variety, with students spending periods of professional training or work experience in a professional or industrial environment. Such courses normally take a year longer to complete than full-time courses.

Courses for intending teachers are offered at undergraduate level leading to the BEd degree, and at post-graduate level leading to the Post-graduate Certificate in Education (PGCE).

Full details are given in section 9 on Teacher Education.

Application for admission to first degrees is made through UCAS - The Universities and Colleges Admission Service. A guide is published annually with full details of the application procedures, lists of courses and entrance requirements.

Postgraduate Courses

These courses include both one-year postgraduate diplomas and one or two-year courses leading to a Master's degree. For admission to a Master's degree, a first degree is normally required as an entrance requirement. Master's degrees may lead on to PhDs.

Research degrees (MPhil, PhD) are available in almost every higher education institution. The MPhil degree requires one or two years of full-time research, the PhD at least three years. An MPhil student may transfer to a PhD programme provided the institution is satisfied with the student's progress. Information on current research being carried out in all British institutions can be found in the publication "Current Research in Britain". Information on postgraduate courses can be found in "Graduate Studies".

Professional Courses

These include full-time courses leading to the examinations and qualifications of internationally recognised professional bodies. Examples include Accountancy, Banking, Marketing, Surveying, Engineering, Social Work.

Graduation day and an opportunity to celebrate

Higher education institutions are situated in rural and urban environments

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Recognition of Qualification. Equivalence

The degrees and diplomas of Scottish higher education institutions are highly regarded and have a universal acceptance both within the United Kingdom and in other countries. At the level of individual modules and elements of courses, of increasing significance within Scotland is the Scottish Credit Accumulation and Transfer Scheme (SCOTCATS) designed to facilitate student mobility in universities and colleges and to make progression to higher courses of study easier. This allows students to gain credit in one institution for courses which they have taken in another.

Higher Education Statistics (1992/93)

Students studying higher education courses in Scotland at:

1	Higher education institutions	124,303
	Full time	105,291
	Part time	19,012
2	Further education colleges	42,880
	Full time	15,192
	Part time	27,688
3	Open University	11,771
4	Total numbers of students in HE	178,954

Higher education institutions have been responsible for major advances in electronics and computing science

Students benefit from periods of study under supervision and from independent study

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Language Learning

Scotland has become an important destination for overseas students and others who need expert training in English as a foreign language. Early in 1993 a consortium of the main full-time providers of EFL was formed, reflecting not only the importance of this field of training, but demonstrating the wide array of expertise available in Scotland for the growing world market in English language training.

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Scottish English Language Teaching in Consortium – SELTIC

The Consortium embraces state and independent centres offering year-round courses in EFL. The members have a secretariat in Edinburgh and have, in their first phase, forged special links with important markets in Brazil, with other countries to follow. The services offered by the Consortium are wide; ranging from short English language training courses for the individual to pre-sessional training for students taking up places in further and higher education institutions. Specialist training for teachers can also be designed by schools in the Consortium. The priority for SELTIC members, who are all accredited by the British Council, is to provide the best possible experience in learning English and of Scottish life and culture.

SELTIC Members:

Aberdeen Centre for English
68 Polmuir Road, ABERDEEN AB1 2TH
Tel: 01224 580968 Fax: 01224 575655

Aberdeen College
Gallowgate, ABERDEEN AB9 1DN
Tel: 01224 640366 Fax: 01224 821667

Basil Paterson College
Dugdale-McAdam House
22-23 Abercromby Place, EDINBURGH EH3 6QE
Tel: 0131 556 7695 Fax: 0131 557 8503

Dundee College
30 Constitution Road, DUNDEE DD3 6TB
Tel: 01382 834834 Fax: 01382 858117

Edinburgh Language Foundation
11 Great Stuart Street, EDINBURGH EH3 7TS
Tel: 0131 225 8785 Fax: 0131 220 3902

Edinburgh School of English
271 Canongate, The Royal Mile, EDINBURGH EH8 8BQ
Tel: 0131 557 9200 Fax: 0131 557 9192

Stevenson College
English Language Teaching Section
Stevenson College, Bankhead Avenue, EDINBURGH EH11 4DE
Tel: 0131 453 2761 Fax: 0131 458 5067

University of Edinburgh
Institute of Applied Language Studies (IALS)
21 Hill Place, EDINBURGH EH8 9DP
Tel: 0131 650 6200 Fax: 0131 667 5927

University of St Andrews
English Language Teaching Centre, Butts Wynd, ST ANDREWS KY16 9AL
Tel: 01334 462255 Fax: 01334 462270

Elgin Cathedral, Morayshire

9

Teacher Education in Scotland

The need for professional preparation of teachers was officially recognised in Scotland 150 years ago. Graduates had been produced by the ancient universities from the 1400's, but specific training for teachers came later, when the first teacher training institution in Scotland was built in 1837 by the Glasgow Education Society.

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Teacher Education in Scotland

Following the 1872 Education Act, every Head Teacher appointed to a state school was required to hold a "certificate of competency" from the Scotch Education Department as the Scottish Office Education Department was then titled. The training which was offered in the early years was at first designed for those who taught in primary schools (pupils aged 5-12) but by 1900, concurrent courses between training colleges and universities were in place, to meet the needs of intending secondary school teachers.

Provision and Range of Teacher Training

The initial training of primary teachers (both BEd degrees and PGCE - Postgraduate Certificate in Education) is provided by two universities and three colleges. They also provide the training of secondary teachers through the PGCE route and BEd degrees in certain subjects (music, physical education and technological education). The University of Stirling offers degrees in a range of subjects for secondary teachers. Entry requirements for teacher training are set out in the Memorandum on Entry Requirements to Courses of Teacher Training in Scotland which is issued annually.

These training institutions offer a wide range of courses for those who wish to become teachers and for those who are already teachers or are advisers or administrators in the education service in their own country. In Scotland teachers train to teach in a primary school - age range three to twelve - or a specific subject or subjects in a secondary school. Some teach subjects like music or physical education to all ages of pupils.

Degrees Awarded

There are two types of training course: a four year degree course leading to an honours or a pass degree - Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Education or Bachelor of Science; and a one year course for those who already have a degree. For both types of training candidates need an appropriate level of English language and literature and, for primary teaching, mathematics.

In-service/Consultancy

All the institutions also offer a large number of in-service courses for teachers and others in the education profession and are very pleased to supply details about their courses and the facilities they can offer.

Registration of Teachers

In the 1960s, difficulties over the supply of teachers for the greatly increased pupil numbers of the time, and concern about standards in the profession led to the establishment in 1965 of the General Teaching Council for Scotland, a unique statutory body, in which the majority of Council members are elected from and by the teaching profession.

The GTC maintains a register of teachers in Scotland who are permitted to teach in state schools. No person may teach in such schools without registration by the GTC. Final registration requires a degree, appropriate training and two years of probationary teaching, a minimum of 6 years preparation. The GTC takes considerable interest in the early years of teaching, and has focussed its research and support on these probationary years.

(see section 10 for a full summary of the role of the GTC)

Enquiries on teacher training should be addressed to:

University of Paisley
Faculty of Education
Craigie Campus
Beech Grove
AYR KA8 OSR
Telephone 01292 260321
Fax 01292 611705

Moray House Institute
Heriot Watt University
Holyrood Road
EDINBURGH EH8 8AQ
Telephone 0131 556 8455
Fax 0131 557 3458

Northern College of Education (Aberdeen Campus)
Hilton Place
ABERDEEN AB9 1FA
Telephone 01224 283500
Fax 01224 487046

Northern College of Education (Dundee Campus)
Gardyne Road
DUNDEE DD5 1NY
Telephone 01382 464000
Fax 01382 464900

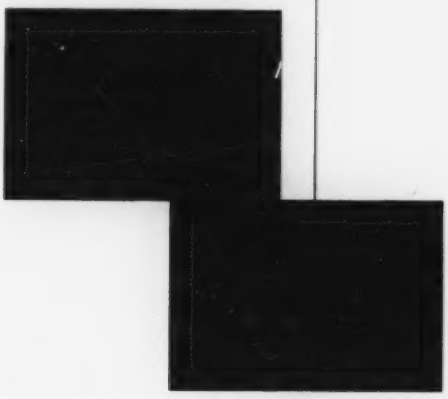
St Andrew's College
National Roman Catholic Teacher Training College
Duntocher Road
Bearsden
GLASGOW G61 4QA
Telephone 0141 943 1424
Fax 0141 943 0106

University of Stirling
Faculty of Education
STIRLING FK9 4LA
Telephone 01786 473171
Fax 01786 466800

University of Strathclyde
Faculty of Education
Jordanhill Campus
76 Southbrae Drive
GLASGOW G13 1PP
Telephone 0141 950 3000
Fax 0141 950 3268

Discussing teaching methods and approaches

Teaching practice forms a major part of a student's year



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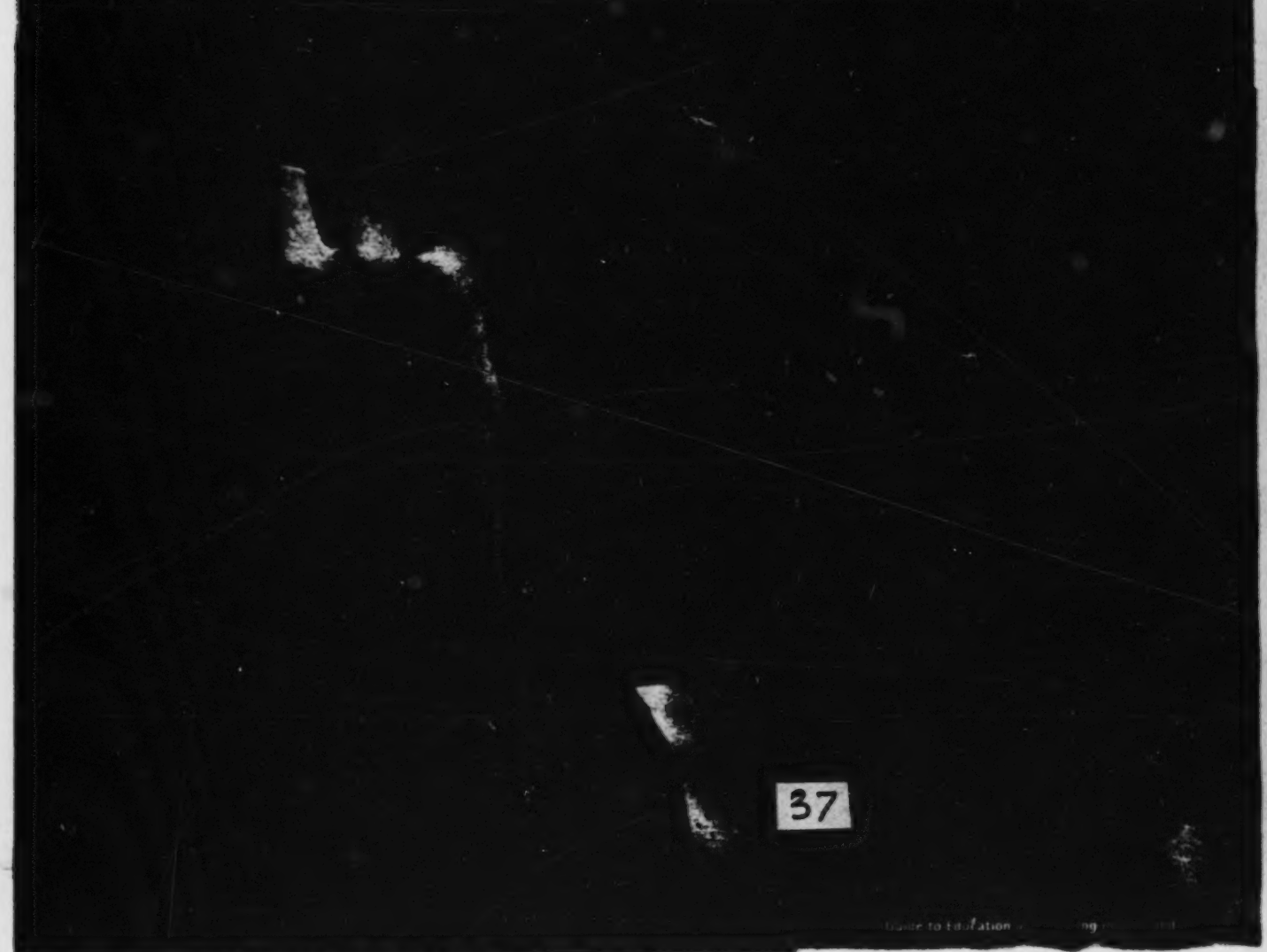
Educational Agencies in Scotland

Scotland has a unique group of specialist agencies supporting its education system. These are centres of excellence in their own right and can provide advice and consultancy to a wide variety of clients. These agencies, working independently within the policy framework of the Scottish Office Education Department, have developed close and effective relationships with each other, with the regional education authorities and with individual institutions.



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Educational Agencies in Scotland

The concentration of expertise gives Scottish education a unique capacity to provide integrated access for overseas users, be they students, companies seeking investment opportunities or institutions seeking partnerships and educational collaboration.

The Committee of Scottish Higher Education Principals - COSHEP - established in 1992, is the body which speaks on behalf of higher education institutions in Scotland - universities and colleges - on issues of common concern, including academic and education policy, funding and student welfare. It also provides information and publications on entrance to higher education in Scotland.

The General Teaching Council for Scotland - GTCS - established in 1965 and responsible through statute for maintaining a register of teachers in Scotland and for the establishment and monitoring of professional teaching standards. The Secretary of State for Scotland must, by law, consult the GTCS on matters concerning teacher education.

The Scottish Community Education Council - SCEC - is the national body whose role is to provide a support service for adult basic and continuing education, youth work and community development.

The Scottish Consultative Council on the Curriculum - Scottish CCC - is a body on which the teaching profession and various educational interests are represented and which advises on the schools curriculum.

The Scottish Council for Educational Technology - SCET - main duties are to promote effective learning through the use of learning technologies and to offer information, publications, open learning resources, software, film and video, and training associated with the use of technology in education.

The Scottish Council for Independent Schools - SCIS - represents the independent fee-paying schools in Scotland, providing an information service to parents and students on their choice of school.

The Scottish Council for Research in Education - SCRE - carries out research on all aspects of education and acts as a national forum for debate about educational research issues in Scotland.

The Scottish Examination Board - SEB - is a statutory body which has responsibility for the Scottish Certificate of Education and all government-sponsored assessment in schools.

The Scottish Further Education Unit - SFEU - is a centre established for curriculum development in the further education (vocational education and training) sector.

The Scottish Higher Education Funding Council - SHEFC - is a statutory body established in 1993 to allocate funding from central government to the higher education institutions, including universities, and to oversee evaluative procedures for such institutions.

The Scottish International Foundation Programme - SIFP - operates on behalf of the Scottish universities to provide international students with an opportunity to gain the necessary entry qualifications to study for a degree at one of the universities or higher education institutions.

The Scottish Vocational Education Council - SCOTVEC - is the national body in Scotland with responsibility for developing, awarding and accrediting vocational qualifications.

Committee of Scottish Higher Education Principals – COSHEP

In 1992, the Principals of the Scottish universities and of the Scottish centrally-funded colleges established the Committee of Scottish Higher Education Principals (COSHEP) - to provide a body which could speak on behalf of all higher education institutions in Scotland - universities and colleges - on issues of common concern. COSHEP is mainly concerned with matters of academic and education policy and with issues relating to the funding of higher education in Scotland and hence is in regular dialogue with the Scottish Higher Education Funding Council (SHEFC). The formal remit is:

- To provide the Principals with a forum for discussion of matters affecting the higher education institutions funded by the Scottish Higher Education Funding Council
- To provide a means of articulating a joint response on relevant matters to SHEFC and to other external organisations, where such a response is sought or thought desirable
- To make available a channel of communication to and from the institutions represented on the Committee and relevant external organisations
- To conduct its business without prejudice to the autonomy of each institution in terms of its constitution.

There is a permanent Secretariat based in central Glasgow with a full-time Secretary and Deputy Secretary, (the latter also acts as Registrar of TEACH, the admissions clearing house for PGCE teacher training courses offered in Scotland) together with support staff.

The main functions of the COSHEP Secretariat are:

- To represent the views of COSHEP to external organisations and to liaise with the funding councils, government departments, other higher education representative organisations, the British Council and other agencies
- To service the committees and ad hoc groups established by COSHEP from time to time to deal with specific issues
- To publish information about the courses offered by the institutions, in particular through the annual Entrance Guide to Higher Education in Scotland
- To supply information on a wide range of topics to institutions
- To nominate representatives on behalf of COSHEP to serve on external bodies and agencies.

A technical environment in a higher education institution

Further information can be obtained from:
The Secretary, COSHEP
St Andrew House
141 West Nile Street
GLASGOW G1 2RN
Telephone 0141 353 1880
Fax 0141 353 1881

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General Teaching Council for Scotland – GTCS

The General Teaching Council for Scotland is a statutory body, formally established by the Teaching Council (Scotland) Act 1965. It has forty-nine members, of whom a majority of thirty are serving teachers elected every four years by their colleagues in the profession. It is, however, a teaching and not a teachers' Council.

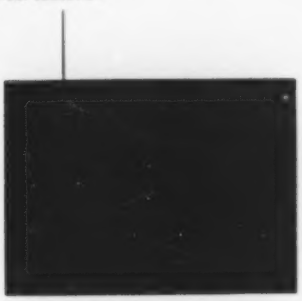
From its establishment, the decision was taken not to establish a Council composed exclusively of teachers but to create a body more widely representative of the Scottish educational community; this was in the strongly held belief that such a body would command greater acceptance and enjoy higher status. The membership includes representatives of the universities and other higher education institutions, the teacher education institutions, the employing authorities, the churches and nominees of central government.

The Council is funded by the teaching profession; every teacher registered to teach in Scotland is required to pay an annual registration fee. Since it receives no funding from outside sources, it is totally self-financing and therefore quite independent of central and local government. Part of the rationale for the establishment of the GTCS was a desire to give Scottish teachers greater control over their affairs and in so doing to grant them a substantial measure of professional self-government. No such body exists elsewhere in the United Kingdom, although strenuous efforts are being made to have a statutory General Teaching Council created in England and Wales.

The role of the GTCS in Scottish education is the maintenance and wherever possible the enhancement of professional standards. All its activities are directed towards improving the quality of teaching in Scotland and to this end the Council:

- Maintains a register of qualified teachers. It is unlawful for an education authority to employ a teacher in a public sector nursery, primary, special or secondary school who is not registered with the Council
- Exercises its disciplinary powers in relation to registration. In a case of gross misconduct the Council has the power to remove the teacher's name from the register
- Oversees standards of entry to the profession. This includes management of the probation service and the assessment of the qualifications of teachers trained outside Scotland
- Advises on the education, training and qualifications of teachers. The Council has responsibility for the accreditation and review of all courses of initial teacher education
- Advises on the supply of teachers. One of the Council's tasks in this regard is to consider the Secretary of State's annual proposals for the number of students to be admitted to the teacher education institutions.

Primary school education



Further information on the GTCS and its activities can be obtained from:

The Registrar
General Teaching Council for Scotland
5 Royal Terrace
EDINBURGH EH7 5AF
Telephone 0131 556 0072
Fax 0131 557 6673

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Scottish Community Education Council – SCEC

Community Education

People don't just learn in schools and colleges but also through day to day involvement in their local community. Community education is the term that describes the informal education services provided by the local authorities and often with their support, by voluntary organisations. Whether in rural villages or urban neighbourhoods, young people and adults come together to learn and take action as individuals and in community groups to enhance the quality of their lives.

Objectives

The Scottish Community Education Council is the national focal point for community education. It supports those active in community education to meet the learning needs of people in communities through:

- Influencing public policy and awareness
- Promoting best practice
- Providing information, products and services.

Priority Areas

The Council is active in five main areas:

- Adult education
- Community work
- Youth work and schools
- International services
- CeVe - endorsement of community education training.

Services

The Council provides a wide range of services including:

- Conferences and seminars
- Training courses and materials
- Consultancies, research and evaluation of projects and programmes
- Endorsement of training and staff development courses
- Information, expert advice and a telephone enquiry answering service
- Publications
- Organisational development and networking
- National and international exchange programmes
- Policy analysis and development
- Conference/meeting facilities.

Community education is available in a range of environments including local further education colleges

For further information contact the Marketing and Public Affairs Unit at:
Scottish Community Education Council
Rosebery House
9 Haymarket Terrace
EDINBURGH EH12 5EZ
Telephone 0131 313 2488
Fax 0131 313 6800

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Scottish Consultative Council on the Curriculum – Scottish CCC

The Scottish Consultative Council on the Curriculum (Scottish CCC) is the principal advisory body to the Secretary of State for Scotland on all matters relating to the curriculum for three to eighteen year olds in Scottish schools. It aims to improve the educational experience of young people in Scotland by keeping the school curriculum under constant review; by consulting, by talking to and listening to all those concerned with education; and by guiding and supporting teachers in Scotland.

The main responsibilities of Scottish CCC are:

- To keep the Scottish school curriculum under review and to advise the Secretary of State on matters requiring attention
- To issue guidance on the curriculum to local education authorities and to schools
- To carry out programmes of curriculum development in agreement with the Secretary of State
- To consult with interested groups and individuals, including teachers, parents and representatives of commerce and industry.

Council personnel can offer experienced help and advice in the following areas:

- Planning, developing and implementing a national curriculum
- Production and publication of teaching materials
- Authoritative guidelines and staff development materials for head-teachers and teachers
- Specialist educational consultancy work
- Courses on the management of change in schools and in national curriculum systems.

Scottish CCC has close links with other curriculum bodies in the UK and currently holds the Secretariat of the Consortium of Institutions for Development and Research in Education in Europe (CIDREE). Help in arranging study visits and exchanges can be given to overseas educationists who have a particular interest in any of our services.

Working to improve the educational experience of young people in Scotland

For further information please contact:

The Chief Executive
Scottish Consultative Council on the Curriculum
Gardyne Road
DUNDEE DD5 1NY
Telephone 01382 455053
Fax 01382 455046

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Scottish Council for Educational Technology – SCET

SCET is an expert organisation which aims to develop and promote effective learning in schools, further and higher education, at work or at home, using learning technologies shaped to the needs of the learner. This aim is summarised in SCET's key purpose statement: learning through technology.

An advisory, research and development organisation, SCET continually strives to extend its knowledge of technology and its applications to learning so that this can be shared with others. While maintaining a core focus in Scotland, SCET has a European-wide reputation in its field.

SCET's skilled staff work together on a diverse range of activities and produce solutions designed to empower the learner. Services available from SCET include the following:

Electronic learning materials are widely available in schools

- Design and production of innovative CD ROM resources
- Design and development of curriculum software
- Development and maintenance of computerised managment and administrative systems
- Support for open and flexible learning
- Training workshops
- Provision of information through electronic systems
- Production of staff development materials
- Consultancy on training materials and training materials development
- Research and development into new technologies and their applications
- Hire and sale of an extensive range of education and training resources
- Conference and training facilities, including 173 seat cinema
- Drop-in Technology Centre, displaying the latest in learning technologies.

For further information please contact:

SCET
74 Victoria Crescent Road
GLASGOW G12 9JN
Telephone 0141 337 5000
Fax 0141 337 5050

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Scottish Council of Independent Schools – SCIS

The Scottish Council of Independent Schools is the organisation which represents the independent fee-paying schools in Scotland. The independent schools provide for over 4% of the pupil population in Scotland. SCIS helps to co-ordinate educational and other developments for the independent sector, runs a wide programme of in-service training and liaises with the Scottish Office, the Scottish Consultative Council on the Curriculum, the Scottish Examination Board and other such organisations on behalf of its members.

The Scottish Council of Independent Schools also maintains an information service to guide parents and students on their choice of school. A free guide to the schools is published annually and has an international distribution.

Independent schools are fee-paying, though assisted places, scholarships and bursaries are available (normally at secondary level). Each school is responsible to its own governing board. All schools in membership of SCIS are fully registered with the Scottish Office Education Department and subject to inspection by Her Majesty's Inspectors.

The schools provide for pupils from nursery up to the final year (eighteen). Some schools are junior only, some senior, some from around ages seven to thirteen and others take children right through from three to eighteen. Non UK students are not normally accepted over the age of eighteen. There is a choice of girls' schools, boys' schools or co-educational schools.

Entry to schools, whether day or boarding, can be at any age depending on the need of the child and the entrance requirements of the school (these can include an examination, or an interview or a report from the present school).

The majority of the independent schools follow the Scottish curriculum and examination system. In some schools the English examinations, GCSEs and 'A' Levels, are also available, either as an alternative or to be taken alongside Scottish examinations. English as a Foreign Language (EFL) is increasingly offered in the schools.

Boarding schools offer places for children from the age of seven up to eighteen. For the younger children, the small "preparatory" schools (seven to thirteen) are a good introduction. The senior schools have boarding pupils starting from ten, eleven or twelve through to eighteen. There is a wide experience in educating children from different nationalities.

A wide range of sporting and leisure activities are available

Boarding schools offer places to children from the age of seven up to eighteen

For further information please contact:

SCIS
Floor 2/1
11 Castle Street
EDINBURGH EH2 3AH
Telephone 0131 220 2106
Fax 0131 225 8594

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Scottish Council for Research in Education – SCRE

"Research in the Service of Education"

The Scottish Council for Research in Education is an independent public sector body which specialises in research relevant to policy and practice at all levels of education from pre-school to adult and higher education. Founded in 1928, SCRE serves Scottish education through conducting research and disseminating research findings - including work done in institutions other than SCRE. It is also the home-base for the Scottish Teacher-Researcher Support Network which assists teachers to carry out their own research studies. It is interested in developing its links with institutions with similiar aims, inside and outside Scotland, and in contributing generally to the improvement of education through the application of research.

SCRE's research is funded by contracts with agencies which include government departments, local authorities, charitable foundations and international bodies. A major contract with the Scottish Office Education Department (SOED) covers a range of activities including information and dissemination as well as research. Consultancy work is undertaken within Scotland and overseas. SCRE does not commission research or provide funding for researchers.

Research and Evaluation Projects

Projects are, if possible, related to programmes of research and evaluation where SCRE has built up expertise. Topics include:

- Developments in the curriculum
- Developments in teaching and learning at all levels of education
- Health education
- Discipline, truancy and related issues in schools
- Assessment as part of teaching
- National surveys of educational achievement
- Primary teachers' understanding in science and technology
- Provision for pre-school children
- Operation of equal opportunities policies
- Use of technology in professional education
- Adult education.

Dissemination and Information

Dissemination of findings, and assisting policymakers and teachers to be aware of the implications of research, play an important part in enabling the education system to benefit directly from knowledge derived from research. SCRE has a high commitment to this aspect of its work. It produces publications which include research reports and summaries, short guides to research methods, resource materials and a regular newsletter for schools. A catalogue is available. Participation in seminars, conferences and workshops for policymakers, teachers and others involved in education is a further aspect of SCRE's dissemination activity.

Collaboration

SCRE values contact and collaboration with research institutions, researchers and policymakers in education inside and outside Scotland. It is a founder member of CIDREE (the Consortium of Institutions of Development and Research in Education in Europe).

SCRE can, on occasion, play host to researchers from other countries as visiting scholars where there are interests in common.

Director - Professor Wynne Harlen, OBE

Group learning

For further information contact:

The Scottish Council for Research in Education (SCRE)
15 St John Street
EDINBURGH EH8 8JR
Telephone 0131 557 2944
Fax 0131 556 9454
E-mail SCRE @ uk.ac.edinburgh

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Scottish Examination Board – SEB

The Scottish Examination Board (SEB) has had the sole responsibility for conducting external examinations in Scottish secondary schools since 1965 when it assumed this responsibility from Her Majesty's Inspectors who had undertaken that task since 1888. Courses leading to examinations are developed in conjunction with the Scottish Consultative Council on the Curriculum (SCCC) and after full consultation with the teaching profession. The Board has established a reputation for combining efficiency with humanity and progressiveness in carrying out its statutory duties.

Two certificates are awarded by the SEB - the Scottish Certificate of Education (SCE) and the Certificate of Sixth Year Studies (CSYS).

The Scottish Certificate of Education is offered at:

- **Standard Grade**, taken after four years of secondary education when candidates are 16+. The examination has certain distinctive features. It is based on a criterion referenced system and is structured in such a way that almost all pupils in the age group take the examination. The results are reported on a scale 1-7, with 1 the highest, in a profile of performance which gives grades for parts of each subject as well as an overall award. For example, in English separate grades are reported for reading, writing and talking as well as for the subject as a whole. In most subjects one of these parts will be assessed internally by the school with moderation by the Board
- **Higher Grade** is for candidates in the fifth year of secondary education or later, namely at age 17+. Awards are made at three passing grades, A - C, with D indicating a narrow failure. Only overall awards are reported; there is no profile of performance. Entry to tertiary education has been based on Higher Grade results since 1888 with candidates attempting up to five subjects. Universities normally expect candidates to have passes in at least three subjects but different faculties may set more demanding or specific requirements. Results in SCE examinations are acceptable to universities in other parts of the UK. Further details about university entrance may be obtained from the university in question.

The Certificate of Sixth Year Studies, as the name suggests, is for candidates in the sixth year of secondary education when they are aged 18+. Awards at CSYS are not necessary for university entrance but they are a valuable additional qualification, since courses help students develop independent study methods and include self-directed project and investigative work. A Higher Grade pass in the subject concerned is a necessary requirement to follow a CSYS course and results are expressed on a scale A - E.

National Tests in Language and Mathematics: In 1990 the Board developed National Tests in Language and Mathematics for pupils aged 5-14 in support of the Government's 5-14 Development Programme. The tests are arranged at five levels of difficulty and take the form of a large bank of test units from which teachers may choose test materials to fit their own teaching programmes and contexts. A catalogue of the available units is published annually. A selection of units is also published in the medium of Gaelic.

Scotland has its own examination system

Consultancy and Training

In addition to awarding these certificates the Board offers consultancy and training services to other bodies. The Board has advised overseas governments on matters relating to assessment, certification and examination administration. The Board will be co-operating increasingly with the Scottish Vocational Education Council (SCOTVEC) and is able to offer advice on methods of assessment and quality assurance covering a very wide range of situations in schools, colleges and the workplace.

The Board also offers training courses in all aspects of examination administration either in its offices or abroad. The content of courses can be designed to meet specific needs for short or longer periods including:

- Item writing and item banking
- Test construction and development
- Computer systems for marks processing
- Statistical analysis of examination results
- Adaptive computerised testing
- Criterion-referenced assessment.

Information about the Scottish Examination Board may be obtained from:

The Chief Executive
Scottish Examination Board
Ironmills Road
DALKEITH
Midlothian EH22 1LE
Telephone 0131 663 6601
Fax 0131 654 2664

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Scottish Further Education Unit – SFEU

Who We Are

SFEU is a team of development officers and associate consultants dedicated to supporting and improving the Scottish education and training system. It is an independent organisation, funded mainly by the Scottish Office Education Department, to serve the needs of colleges, secondary schools, adult and community education and other training organisations. The Unit was formed from CAST (the Curriculum Advice and Support Team) in 1991.

SFEU has a reputation for:

- Giving a lead in supporting innovation and implementing national initiatives in education and training
- Co-ordinating and disseminating information and experience of staff from different organisations
- Providing a forum for discussion and action.

What We Do

SFEU supports high quality education and training through:

- Design and delivery of workshops, seminars and conferences
- Publication and dissemination of staff and curriculum development resources
- Information services including electronic databases, a national information centre, journals and newsletters
- Project management and research and development
- Consultancy services.

Key Objectives

- To advise on policy and development strategies for education and training
- To advance education and training through evaluation, research and development
- To provide systems and resources and deliver training for organisation development, including quality assurance and marketing
- To assist education and training providers to develop the European and international aspects of their work
- To produce and disseminate resources and deliver training to support developments in the curriculum
- To support the provision of programmes and support services for students with disabilities or learning difficulties
- To develop and maintain software to meet the needs of education and training providers
- To provide an information service on education and training developments.

Multi-media learning

For further information, please contact:

The Chief Executive
Scottish Further Education Unit
Jordanhill Campus
Southbrae Drive
GLASGOW G13 1PP
Telephone 0141 950 3149
Fax 0141 950 3167

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Scottish Higher Education Funding Council – SHEFC

The Scottish Higher Education Funding Council (SHEFC) was established in 1992 to allocate public funds in support of teaching, research and associated activities in Scottish universities and higher education colleges.

The Council aims to promote quality and encourage teaching and research in higher education in Scotland through the efficient use of public funds allocated by the Secretary of State for Scotland to support these activities. Through its quality assessment programme, the Council will also improve the ability of potential students and others in the UK and overseas to make informed choices about institutions and the courses they offer. By 1997 the programme will result in published reports on all the main subject areas offered by the sector - over 100 reports have already been produced. These reports provide useful information on the quality of course provision to prospective students, employers and interested organisations.

In addition, the Council funds special initiatives on, for example, improving access for students from non-traditional backgrounds and ethnic minorities, enhancing facilities for students with disabilities, and encouraging the implementation of flexible teaching using new technology.

Strength through Diversity

- Education is valued highly in Scotland with, historically, a greater percentage of young Scots entering higher education than in the rest of Great Britain
- The early part of undergraduate courses offers more academic breadth than in the rest of the UK, leaving it open to students to make their choice of specialist subject at a later stage
- The diversity of type and size among Scotland's institutions offers a wide variety of subjects and courses ranging from the academic to the vocational
- In 1993-94 over 156,600 students attended universities and higher education colleges in Scotland. Of these, 9% were from countries outside the UK.

Scottish universities and colleges have a long and proud tradition of welcoming students and researchers from around the world, as well as extensive links with universities and colleges overseas.

Higher education institutions in Scotland have an impressive international reputation for research. The Council supports institutions in their efforts to build on this reputation as part of its general encouragement to develop a flexible and responsive system in tune with the needs of home and overseas students as well as to the Scottish and UK economy. The Council works closely with the universities and colleges which it funds, as well as with other education, training and research organisations, and the funding councils responsible for funding higher education elsewhere in the UK.

The Scottish Higher Education Funding Council provides financial support for 21 higher education institutions. The Scottish Agricultural College and the Open University in Scotland are not funded by the Council. For further information on the institutions and courses available, please contact them directly.

Meeting up with fellow students

The Scottish Higher Education Funding Council:

Donaldson House
97 Haymarket Terrace
EDINBURGH EH12 5HD
Telephone 0131 313 6500
Fax 0131 313 6501

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Scottish International Foundation Programme – SIFP

The Scottish International Foundation Programme operates on behalf of all the Scottish universities to provide international students with an opportunity to gain the necessary entry qualifications to study for a degree in any subject at one of the thirteen Scottish universities.

Since 1983 it has achieved international recognition as an established and highly successful route to Scottish higher education by way of the Scottish Certificate of Education and the Foundation Programme's own examinations.

Countries currently represented on the Programme:

Bahrain	Indonesia	Libya	Sudan
Bangladesh	Iran	Malaysia	Switzerland
Brunei	Iraq	Nigeria	Taiwan
China	Japan	Oman	U.A.E.
Egypt	Jordan	Pakistan	Venezuela
Greece	South Korea	Saudi Arabia	Yemen
Hong Kong	Kuwait	Singapore	

Features of the programme:

- It eases transfer into the Scottish education system for students with 'O' level qualifications or their national equivalent
- It provides an internationally recognised Certificate of Education (Scottish in one year; GCE 'A' level in 17 months) in a range of subjects
- It provides intensive training in English (EFL) communication skills
- It provides programmes of 3 - 24 months which are matched to students ability on entrance
- It prepares students for entry to any degree course at Scottish universities
- It provides home-stay and campus accommodation together with welfare services
- A Summer School is held on a university campus (July - September)
- Teaching is conducted by teachers selected for their ability and their understanding of the needs of the international students
- It provides detailed counselling and advice on applications to universities.

Destination of Students (1994)

Medicine	12	Speech Therapy	2
Dentistry	13	Pharmacy	4
Engineering	14	Accountancy	6
Computing Science	1	Physiotherapy	1
Statistics	1	Immunology	1
Quantity Surveying	1	Genetics	2
Nursing	1	Pharmacology	2
Occupational Therapy	1	Dietetics	1
Psychology	1	Business	6
Music	1	Food Production Management	1

Member Institutions

University of Aberdeen	Napier University
University of Abertay	Paisley University
University of Dundee	Queen Margaret College
University of Edinburgh	The Robert Gordon University
University of Glasgow	St Andrews University
Glasgow Caledonian University	University of Stirling
Heriot-Watt University	University of Strathclyde

Preparing for higher education

For further information please contact:

The Director
Administrative Office
Scottish International Foundation Programme
8 The Square
University of Glasgow
GLASGOW G12 8QQ
Telephone 0141 330 5955
Fax 0141 330 5558

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Scottish Vocational Education Council – SCOTVEC

SCOTVEC, the Scottish Vocational Education Council, is Scotland's national body for vocational qualifications.

All SCOTVEC awards are made up of small qualifications called units or modules. They are based on the idea of competence - to get an award, a candidate has to prove that he or she can meet standards of competence which are set by industry, commerce or higher education. Candidates are assessed against these standards by teachers or lecturers, or by supervisors at work. SCOTVEC's quality assurance procedures make sure that assessors keep to these standards.

SCOTVEC is the longest established provider of unit-based qualifications in the UK and is at the forefront of developments in the field. SCOTVEC's expertise is widely recognised outside the UK, which is why it has many links overseas. Its recent projects include:

- Advising the Slovakian government on unit-based training and education
- Working with the European Commission's PETRA programme on meeting young people's training needs
- Research in Namibia, Kuwait and Mauritius
- Setting up a centre in Palestine
- Forging links with vocational education bodies in Ireland, Finland, France, Australia and New Zealand.

These are some of the awards SCOTVEC offers:

- National Certificate Modules cover a range of vocational skills, but are mostly aimed at below university level. The catalogue of over 3,000 modules covers almost all aspects of vocational training, as well as traditional academic subjects and "core skills" such as communication and numeracy. Candidates, mainly in schools and colleges, take more than a million of these modules each year. Each module is a small unit of study, taking about 40 hours to complete, covering a particular topic area
- General Scottish Vocational Qualifications (GSVQs) are based on National Certificate Modules. These awards cover the broad range of skills and knowledge a candidate needs for employment, or for going on to college or university. There are GSVQs on ten subjects: Business Administration, Care, Leisure and Tourism, Arts and Social Sciences, Technology, Information Technology, Design, Hospitality, Science and Land-based industries. There is also a Level 1 award which gives candidates a basic grounding in skills which are relevant to employment.

GSVQs do not have to be assessed in workplace conditions, so they are particularly well suited for use by schools and colleges. The UK Government's recent proposals for the future of education in Scotland, (contained in a paper called - Higher Still: Opportunity for All) re-emphasised the role of GSVQs in the school system.

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- Scottish Vocational Qualifications (SVQs) are designed in collaboration with industry and commerce, and they meet employers' needs in training and development as much as they meet candidates' needs for recognised qualifications. Because they assess a candidate's ability to do a real job in workplace conditions, they are seen as a guarantee that someone who holds a SVQ is competent, and can do what it says on the certificate. There are SVQs in over 650 occupations, covering skills at levels ranging from basic and routine to the highly complex and technical
- Skillstart 1 and Skillstart 2 are preliminary awards which are closely linked to SVQs and GSVQs. They are a way into the qualifications system for candidates who have learning difficulties, or who have no formal qualifications, and need to build up their confidence
- Higher National Certificates (HNCs) and Diplomas (HNDs) are more advanced vocational qualifications. They are assessed against standards of competence in colleges. One of SCOTVEC's jobs is to make sure that the assessments meet the standards. An HNC is equivalent to a technician level qualification and to the first year of a university degree, and the HND is similar in demand to the first two years of a degree course at university. At many colleges and universities HNCs and HNDs qualify students for direct entry to year 2 or year 3 of degree courses.

  There are more than 1,500 HNC and HND courses covering the traditional vocational areas such as engineering and construction, as well as reflecting modern society in such areas as waste management, sports therapy, and environmental conservation.

  HNCs and HNDs are available throughout Scotland's network of 43 further education colleges and 3 FE centres
- Professional Development Awards allow candidates to build on their existing qualifications. This helps them either to progress in their present career or to change their career pattern.

SCOTVEC modules offer practical qualifications to meet employer and employee needs

If you would like more information about SCOTVEC, please contact:

Helpdesk
SCOTVEC
Hanover House
24 Douglas Street
GLASGOW G2 7NQ
Telephone 0141 248 7900
Fax 0141 242 2244

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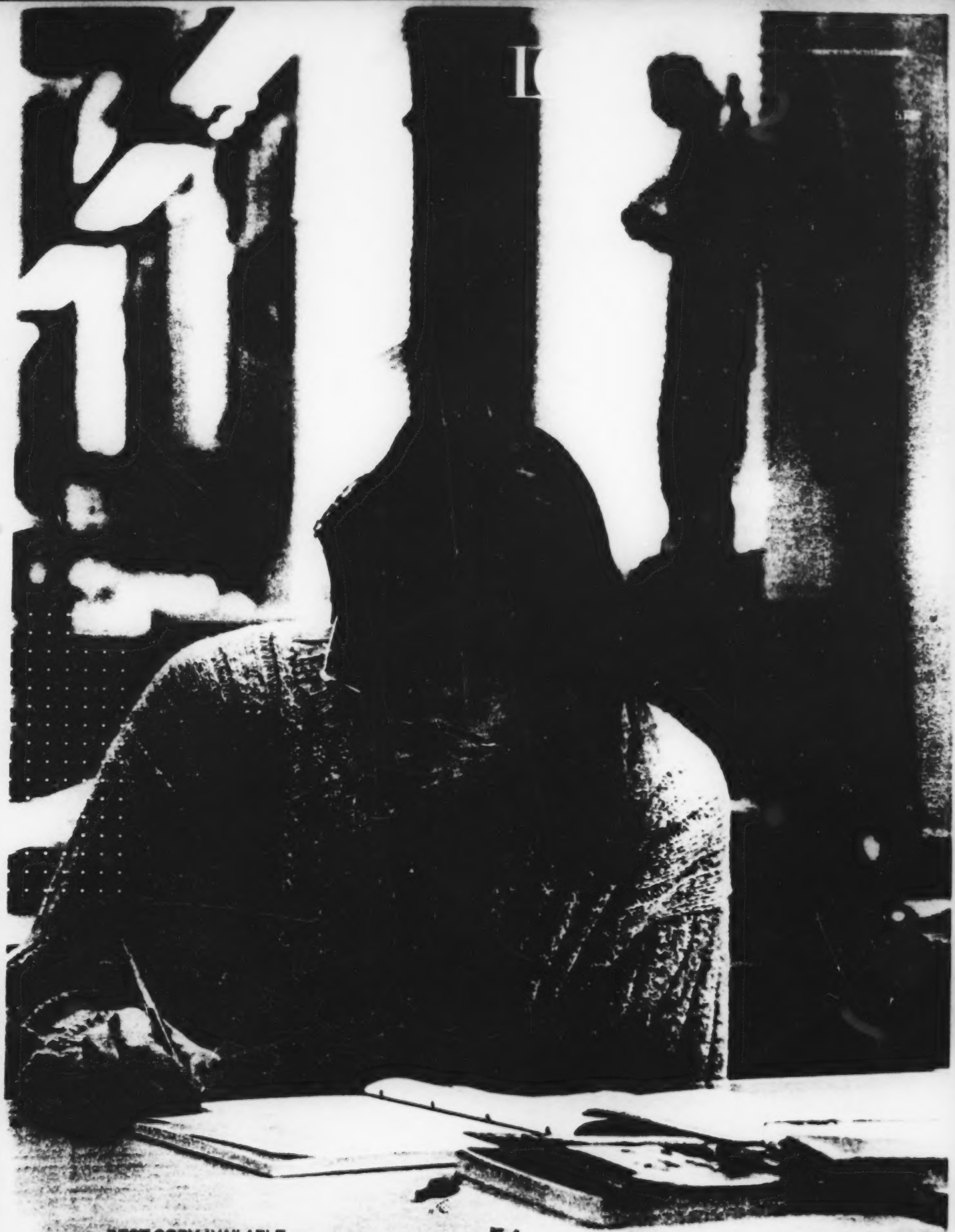

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The British Council

The British Council promotes educational, cultural and technical co-operation between Britain and other countries. The Council's work is designed to establish long term and worldwide partnerships and to improve international understanding.

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The British Council

In Scotland the British Council promotes distinctive aspects of Scottish culture, research, technology, education and training through the British Council's global networks.

The British Council has 187 offices in 108 countries, and has an extensive network of contacts in business and industry, education and training, research and English language teaching both overseas and in the UK.

As Scotland's international networker, we receive and administer the programmes for postgraduate students and specialist visitors as well as running a programme of specialised seminars for the international market. Our key strengths are in the areas of work where we are collaborating extensively with other government agencies; principally the Scottish Office Education Department, Scottish Enterprise, Scottish Trade International and the Scottish Arts Council. The Directorate produces its own newsletter, Scottish Links, three times a year.

Exchange of practise during a specialist visit programme

The main focus of the work in Scotland is on:

- Cultural links for Scotland, thereby increasing the number of international exchanges in the arts
- International seminars reflecting expertise in emerging and existing centres of excellence throughout Scotland
- Placing and administration of students funded by the British Council and other agencies
- Programmes for specialist visitors coming to Scotland - from a ministerial visit to a group visiting a range of professional and academic contacts
- Professional contacts with Scottish commerce and industry for non-UK postgraduates organised in Scotland by the Scottish International Resource Project (SIRP)
- Promotion of the distinctive aspects of Scottish education and training internationally to identify opportunities for international collaboration and to encourage the exchange of specialists, consultants and students.

  This Guide to Education and Training in Scotland is part of a range of informative documents produced in collaboration with the Scottish Office Education Department and other Scottish educational agencies
- Leading Scottish English Language Teaching in Consortium (SELTIC) to develop Scotland as a quality venue for learners of English.

The British Council Edinburgh Centre located in our HQ premises provides quality conference and seminar facilities for organisations involved with business, educational and cultural development with overseas countries.

For further information contact:

The British Council
3/4 Bruntsfield Crescent
EDINBURGH EH10 4HD
Telephone 0131 447 4716
Fax 0131 452 8487

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Central Bureau for Educational Visits and Exchanges

The Central Bureau which is part of the British Council, is responsible for information and advice on all forms of educational exchange, including the administration of certain formal exchange schemes on behalf of the Scottish Office Education Department, from whom it receives funding for its operations in Scotland. Its activities include:

- The arrangement of posts for language assistants coming to Scotland
- The arrangement of language assistant places in France, Germany and Spain
- Administration of teacher exchanges with the USA and European countries
- The development of institutional and personal links
- International study visits, to promote the development of links and study of aspects of provision in other countries
- Assistance with the provision of in-service courses for language teachers
- English language camps, eg in Poland, Hungary and Turkey, at which students and teachers from the UK provide practice in spoken English in informal activities for senior school pupils.

Several of the European Community education programmes are also administered through the Bureau; these include ARION, LINGUA, PETRA, the European Community teacher exchange, and the EC multilateral schools pilot project.

The Bureau is also available as a source of advice and information for those seeking to develop contacts and exchange projects. The list of services outlined may change from time to time, and enquiries are always welcome. The Bureau publishes a range of guides including an annual publication on "working holidays".

Exploring different teaching methods

For further information contact:

The Central Bureau for Educational Visits and Exchanges
3 Bruntsfield Crescent
EDINBURGH EH10 4HD
Telephone 0131 447 8024
Fax 0131 452 8569

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Appendices

Further Education Colleges

Aberdeen College
Gallowgate
ABERDEEN AB9 1DN
Telephone 01224 640366
Fax 01224 647178

Angus College of Further Education
43 Keptie Road
ARBROATH DD11 3EA
Telephone 01241 432600
Fax 01241 876169

Anniesland College
Hatfield Drive
GLASGOW G12 0YE
Telephone 0141 357 3969
Fax 0141 337 2201

Ayr College
Dam Park
AYR KA8 0EU
Telephone 01292 265184
Fax 01292 263889

Banff and Buchan College of Further Education
Henderson Road
FRASERBURGH AB43 5GA
Telephone 01346 515777
Fax 01346 515370

The Barony College
Parkgate
DUMFRIES DG1 3NE
Telephone 01387 860251
Fax 01387 860395

Borders College
Thorniedean House
Melrose Road
GALASHIELS TD1 2AF
Telephone 01896 757755
Fax 01896 758179

Bell College of Technology
Almada Street
HAMILTON ML3 0JB
Telephone 01698 283100
Fax 01698 282131

Cambuslang College
85 Hamilton Road
Cambuslang
GLASGOW G72 7NY
Telephone 0141 641 6600
Fax 0141 641 4296

Cardonald College
690 Mosspark Drive
GLASGOW G52 3AY
Telephone 0141 883 6151
Fax 0141 883 1315

Clackmannan College of Further Education
Branshill Road
ALLOA FK10 3BT
Telephone 01259 215121
Fax 01259 722879

Central College of Commerce
300 Cathedral Street
GLASGOW G1 2TA
Telephone 0141 552 3941
Fax 0141 553 2368

Clydebank College
Kilbowie Road
Clydebank
GLASGOW G81 2AA
Telephone 0141 952 7771
Fax 0141 951 1574

Coatbridge College
Kildonan Street
COATBRIDGE ML5 3LS
Telephone 01236 422316
Fax 01236 440266

Cumbernauld College
Tryst Road
Town Centre
CUMBERNAULD G67 1HU
Telephone 01236 731811
Fax 01236 723416

Dumfries and Galloway College
Heathhall
DUMFRIES DG1 3QZ
Telephone 01387 261261
Fax 01387 250006

Dundee College
Old Glamis Road
DUNDEE DD3 8LE
Telephone 01382 834834
Fax 01382 858117

Elmwood College
Carslogie Road
CUPAR KY15 4JB
Telephone 01334 652781
Fax 01334 656795

Falkirk College of Technology
Grangemouth Road
FALKIRK FK2 9AD
Telephone 01324 624981
Fax 01324 632086

Fife College of Further and Higher Education
St Brycedale Avenue
KIRKCALDY KY1 1EX
Telephone 01592 268591
Fax 01592 640225

Glasgow College of Building & Printing
60 North Hanover Street
GLASGOW G1 2BP
Telephone 0141 332 9969
Fax 0141 332 5170

Glasgow College of Food Technology
230 Cathedral Street
GLASGOW G1 2TG
Telephone 0141 552 3751
Fax 0141 553 2370

Glasgow College of Nautical Studies
21 Thistle Street
GLASGOW G5 9XB
Telephone 0141 429 3201
Fax 0141 420 1690

Glenrothes College
Stenton Road
GLENROTHES KY6 2RA
Telephone 01592 772233
Fax 01592 631501

Inverness College
3 Longman Road
Longman South
INVERNESS IV1 1SA
Telephone 01463 236681
Fax 01463 711977

James Watt College of Further and Higher Education
Finnart Street
GREENOCK PA16 8HF
Telephone 01475 724433
Fax 01475 888079

Jewel and Esk Valley College
24 Milton Road East
EDINBURGH EH15 2PD
Telephone 0131 669 8461
Fax 0131 657 2276

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John Wheatley College
1346 Shettleston Road
GLASGOW G32 9AT
Telephone 0141 778 2426
Fax 0141 763 2384

Kilmarnock College
Holehouse Road
KILMARNOCK KA3 7AT
Telephone 01563 523501
Fax 01563 538182

Kirkwall Further Education Centre
KIRKWALL Orkney KW15 1QN
Telephone 01856 872839
Fax 01856 875323

Langside College
50 Prospecthill Road
GLASGOW G42 9LB
Telephone 0141 649 4991
Fax 0141 632 5252

Lauder College
Halbeath
DUNFERMLINE KY11 5DY
Telephone 01383 726201
Fax 01383 621109

Lews Castle College
Stornoway
ISLE OF LEWIS PA86 0XR
Telephone 01851 703311
Fax 01851 705449

Moray College
Hay Street
ELGIN IV30 1NQ
Telephone 01343 554321
Fax 01343 540830

Motherwell College
Dalzell Drive
MOTHERWELL ML1 2DD
Telephone 01698 232323
Fax 01698 275430

North Glasgow College
110 Flemington Street
Springburn
GLASGOW G21 4BX
Telephone 0141 558 9001
Fax 0141 558 9905

Oatridge Agricultural College
Ecclesmachan
BROXBURN EH52 6NH
Telephone 01506 854387
Fax 01506 853373

Perth College
Crieff Road
PERTH PH1 2NX
Telephone 01738 621171
Fax 01738 631364

Reid Kerr College
Renfrew Road
PAISLEY PA3 4DR
Telephone 0141 889 4225
Fax 0141 889 3958

Shetland College of Further Education
Gressy Loan
LERWICK Shetland ZE1 0BB
Telephone 01595 695514
Fax 01595 694830

Stevenson College
Bankhead Avenue
Sighthill
EDINBURGH EH11 4DE
Telephone 0131 453 6161
Fax 0131 458 5067

Stow College
43 Shamrock Street
GLASGOW G4 9LD
Telephone 0141 332 1786
Fax 0141 332 5207

Stromness Academy Further Education Centre
STROMNESS Orkney KW16 3BS
Telephone 01856 851021
Fax 01856 850171

Edinburgh's Telford College
Crewe Toll
EDINBURGH EH4 2NZ
Telephone 0131 332 2491
Fax 0131 343 1218

Thurso College
Ormlie Road
THURSO KW14 7EE
Telephone 01847 66161
Fax 01847 63872

West Lothian College
Marjoribanks Street
BATHGATE EH48 1QJ
Telephone 01506 634300
Fax 01506 636177

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Higher Education Institutions

University of Aberdeen
Regent Walk
ABERDEEN AB9 1FX
Telephone 01224 272000
Fax 01224 487048

University of Abertay Dundee
40 Bell Street
DUNDEE DD1 1HG
Telephone 01382 308000
Fax 01382 308877

University of Dundee
Nethergate
DUNDEE DD1 4HN
Telephone 01382 223181
Fax 01382 201604

Edinburgh College of Art
Lauriston Place
EDINBURGH EH3 9DF
Telephone 0131 221 6000
Fax 0131 221 6001

University of Edinburgh
Old College
South Bridge
EDINBURGH EH8 9YL
Telephone 0131 650 1000
Fax 0131 650 2253

University of Glasgow
University Avenue
GLASGOW G12 8QQ
Telephone 0141 339 8855
Fax 0141 330 4808

Glasgow Caledonian University
Cowcaddens Road
GLASGOW G4 0BA
Telephone 0141 331 3000
Fax 0141 331 3005

Glasgow School of Art
167 Renfrew Street
GLASGOW G3 6RQ
Telephone 0141 353 4500
Fax 0141 353 4746

Heriot-Watt University
Lord Balerno Buildings
Riccarton
EDINBURGH EH14 4AS
Telephone 0131 449 5111
Fax 0131 449 5153

Moray House Institute of Education
Holyrood Road
EDINBURGH EH8 8AQ
Telephone 0131 556 8455
Fax 0131 557 3458

Napier University
219 Colinton Road
EDINBURGH EH14 1DJ
Telephone 0131 444 2266
Fax 0131 445 7209

Northern College of Education
(Aberdeen Campus)
Hilton Place
ABERDEEN AB9 1FA
Telephone 01224 283500
Fax 01224 487046

(Dundee Campus)
Gardyne Road
Broughty Ferry
DUNDEE DD5 1NY
Telephone 01382 464000
Fax 01382 464900

University of Paisley
High Street
PAISLEY PA1 2BE
Telephone 0141 848 3000
Fax 0141 848 3694

Queen Margaret College
Clerwood Terrace
EDINBURGH EH12 8TS
Telephone 0131 317 3000
Fax 0131 317 3256

The Robert Gordon University
Schoolhill
ABERDEEN AB9 1FR
Telephone 01224 262000
Fax 01224 263000

The Royal Scottish Academy of
Music and Drama
100 Renfrew Street
GLASGOW G2 3DB
Telephone 0141 332 4101
Fax 0141 332 8901

St Andrew's College
Duntocher Road
Bearsden
GLASGOW G61 4QA
Telephone 0141 943 1424
Fax 0141 943 0106

University of St Andrews
College Gate
ST ANDREWS KY16 9AJ
Telephone 01334 476161
Fax 01334 462570

The Scottish Agricultural College
Ayr
Auchincruive
AYR KA6 5HW
Telephone 01292 520331
Fax 01292 521119

Aberdeen
581 King Street
ABERDEEN AB9 1UI
Telephone 01224 480291
Fax 01224 491989

Edinburgh
Kings Buildings
West Mains Road
EDINBURGH EH9 3JG
Telephone 0131 667 1041
Fax 0131 667 2601

The Scottish College of Textiles
Netherdale
GALASHIELS TD1 3HF
Telephone 01896 753351
Fax 01896 758965

University of Stirling
STIRLING FK9 4LA
Telephone 01786 473171
Fax 01786 466800

University of Strathclyde
McCance Building
16 Richmond Street
GLASGOW G1 1XQ
Telephone 0141 552 4400
Fax 0141 552 0775

For details of Open University Courses in Scotland contact the Scottish Director on the following number:

The Open University in Scotland
10 Drumsheugh Gardens
EDINBURGH EH3 7QJ
Telephone 0131 226 3851
Fax 0131 220 6730

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Location of Further and Higher Education Institutions in Scotland

ABERDEEN
Aberdeen College
University of Aberdeen
Northern College of Education
The Robert Gordon University
The Scottish Agricultural College

ALLOA
Clackmannan College of Further Education

ARBROATH
Angus College of Further Education

AYR
Ayr College
The Scottish Agricultural College

BATHGATE
West Lothian College

BROXBURN
Oatridge Agricultural College

COATBRIDGE
Coatbridge College

CUMBERNAULD
Cumbernauld College

CUPAR
Elmwood College

DUMFRIES
The Barony College
Dumfries and Galloway College

DUNDEE
University of Abertay, Dundee
Dundee College
University of Dundee
Northern College of Education

DUNFERMLINE
Lauder College

EDINBURGH
Edinburgh College of Art
University of Edinburgh
Heriot-Watt University
Jewel and Esk Valley College
Moray House Institute of Education
Napier University
The Open University
Queen Margaret College
The Scottish Agricultural College
Stevenson College
Edinburgh's Telford College

ELGIN
Moray College of Further Education

FALKIRK
Falkirk College of Technology

FRASERBURGH
Banff and Buchan College of Further Education

GALASHIELS
Borders College
The Scottish College of Textiles

GLASGOW
Anniesland College
Cambuslang College
Cardonald College
Central College of Commerce
Clydebank College
Glasgow Caledonian University
Glasgow College of Building and Printing
Glasgow College of Food Technology
Glasgow College of Nautical Studies
Glasgow School of Art
University of Glasgow
John Wheatley College
Langside College
North Glasgow College
The Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama
St Andrew's College
Stow College
University of Strathclyde

GLENROTHES
Glenrothes College

GREENOCK
James Watt College

HAMILTON
Bell College of Technology

INVERNESS
Inverness College

ISLE OF LEWIS
Lews Castle College

KILMARNOCK
Kilmarnock College

KIRKCALDY
Fife College of Technology

KIRKWALL
Kirkwall College of Education

LERWICK
Shetland College

MOTHERWELL
Motherwell College

PAISLEY
University of Paisley
Reid Kerr College

PERTH
Perth College

ST ANDREWS
University of St Andrews

STIRLING
University of Stirling

STROMNESS
Stromness Academy

THURSO
Thurso College

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Glossary

BC	British Council
CBEVE	Central Bureau for Educational Visits and Exchanges
CSYS	Certificate of Sixth Year Studies
COSHEP	Committee of Scottish Higher Education Principals
COSLA	Convention of Scottish Local Authorities
GSVQ	General Scottish Vocational Qualification
GTCS	General Teaching Council for Scotland
HMCI	Her Majesty's Chief Inspector (of schools, colleges and other educational provision)
HNC	Higher National Certificate
HND	Higher National Diploma
MA	Master of Arts (the standard first degree in arts in the ancient universities)
MSc, MEd, etc	Master of Science, Education etc
OU	Open University
PGCE	Postgraduate certificate in Education
SCE	Scottish Certificate of Education
SCEC	Scottish Community Education Council
SCCC	Scottish Consultative Council on the Curriculum
SCET	Scottish Council for Educational Technology
SCIS	Scottish Council for Independent Schools
SCRE	Scottish Council for Research in Education
SELTIC	Scottish English Language Teaching in Consortium
SEB	Scottish Examination Board
SFEU	Scottish Further Education Unit
SHEFC	Scottish Higher Education Funding Council
SIFP	Scottish International Foundation Programme
SOED	Scottish Office Education Department
SCOTVEC	Scottish Vocational Education Council
SVQ	Scottish Vocational Qualification
SWAP	Scottish Wider Access Programme

Further Reading

COSHEP Entrance Guide to Higher Education in Scotland (1995 Edition), COSHEP (£6 + £1.68 p&p)

COSHEP - Signpost to Higher Education in Scotland, COSHEP (free)

Directory of Further Education, Hobsons

English Language Entrance Requirements in British Higher Education, the British Council (£14.95)

Graduate Studies, Hobsons

University and College Entrance: The Official Guide, UCAS (£12.00)

Studying and Living in Britain, Northcote House (£19.95)

Collins Encyclopaedia of Scotland, edited by J&J Keay

The Anatomy of Scotland, Linklater, Chambers

For further information on Scotland contact:

The Scottish Tourist Board
23 Ravelston Terrace
EDINBURGH EH4 3TP
Telephone 0131 332 2433
Fax 0131 343 1513

The British Council

THE SCOTTISH OFFICE
Education Department

Produced by the British Council and Scottish Office Education Department in association with:

COSHEP

gtc For Scotland

Scottish Community Education Council

scottish CCC

SCET

SCIS

SCRE
The Scottish Council for Research in Education

SFEU

Scottish Higher Education Funding Council

SCOTTISH INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION PROGRAMME

SCOTVEC
Scottish Vocational Education Council

CENTRAL BUREAU
for Educational Visits & Exchanges

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With thanks to: Edinburgh College of Art; Heriot-Watt University; James Gillespie's Primary and Secondary Schools and Juniper Green Nursery School for their co-operation.

Edited by Vivienne Robinson.

Designed and produced by Pure Design, Edinburgh.